

Borough of



Stalybridge.

Medical Officer's Report

UPON THE

HEALTH OF STALYBRIDGE,

For the Year 1908.

STALYBRIDGE :

Geo. Whittaker & Sons, Printers and Stationers, 56 Market Street.

WAKEFIELD ROAD,

STALYBRIDGE.

The Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report upon the Sanitary conditions in Stalybridge during the year 1908, along with statistics of the Births and Deaths and Disease incidence in the Borough.

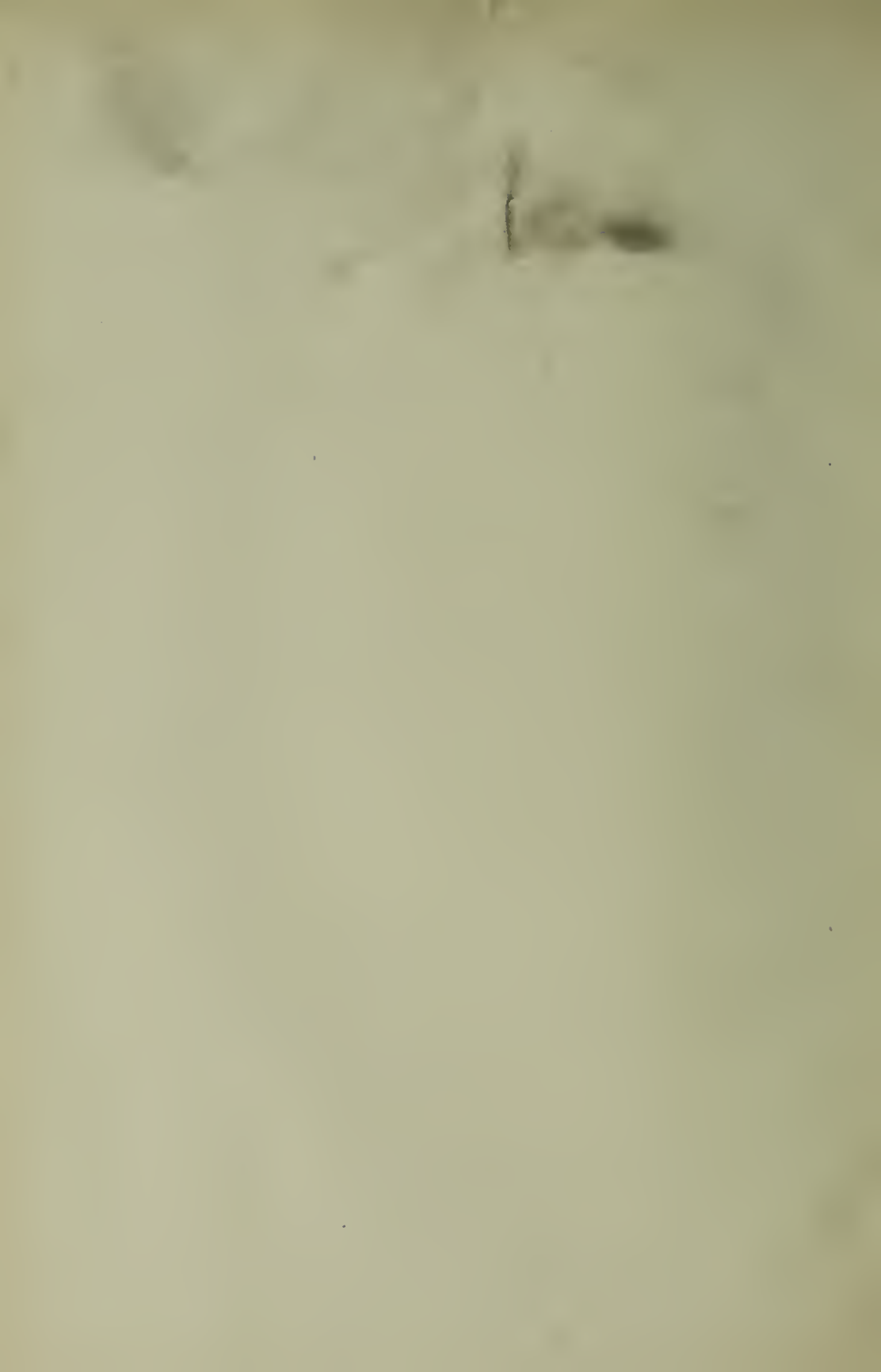
I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. HANCOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

Feb. 18th, 1909.



Medical Officer's Report

For the Year 1908.

The Municipal Borough of Stalybridge comprises 3,137 acres, and is divided into four Wards :—

Lancashire Ward, with an estimated population of	6,214
Stayley Ward,	11,174
Dukinfield Ward,	8,330
Millbrook Ward,	3,188

The Water Supply.

Along with the neighbouring Boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield and Mossley, Stalybridge is supplied with an abundance of pure water from extensive reservoirs which have a holding capacity of close upon 900,000,000 gallons, and the work of constructing a large reservoir in the Chew Valley, for water for compensation purposes, is now proceeding.

The supply to Stalybridge is almost wholly derived from the Brushes Reservoir, but portions of the Borough, namely, Heyrod, Hough Hill, and the district of Mottram Road above Bower Fold, are supplied from the Lower Swineshaw Reservoir, which also supplies the adjacent Borough of Mossley. The gathering ground at Swineshaw is 1,300 acres in extent, and has an elevation of 884 feet. The Higher Swineshaw Reservoir has a depth of 53 feet and a capacity of 168,908,000 gallons, and it supplies both the Lower Swineshaw Reservoir and the Brushes Reservoir.

During recent years several cases of lead poisoning, attributed to the water supply, have been reported in the adjacent Borough of Mossley, but for many years past no such case has come to the

knowledge of the authorities in Stalybridge until the close of the present year, shortly after the following communication was received from the Local Government Board :—

[COPY.]

144,379 M. 1908.

Local Government Board,

Whitehall, S.W.,

2nd December, 1908.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they desire to be furnished with information as to whether in the Council's district during recent years cases of lead poisoning have been ascribable to the water supply, and as to whether any action has been taken with a view to preventing plumbo-solvency of the water.

I am accordingly to request that the Council will instruct their Medical Officer of Health to furnish the Board, either in his Annual Report for the current year, or in a Special Report, with information on the following points :—

(1.) Have any cases of lead poisoning, and if so, how many, come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during recent years either through death returns or informal notifications by medical practitioners, or by other channels ?

(2.) What action, if any, is taken by the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee, or by the Council, with a view to preventing plumbo-solvency of the water ?

(3.) Is this method in constant and regular operation ?

(4.) What tests have been applied during the past year to determine (a) the acidity of the water supplied, and (b) definite plumbo-solvency of the water ?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LITHIBY, *Assistant Secretary.*

The Town Clerk, Stalybridge.

In reply to this communication I may state that several years ago attention was called to the fact that the water which was allowed to remain for any considerable length of time within the lead supply pipes of the houses did take up a small quantity of lead, and was, therefore, injurious. The public were apprised of this fact, and strongly advised not to partake of such water, but always to fill their kettle, etc., overnight, or else to allow the water to run for a short time sufficient to renew the water in the pipes before using it for drinking purposes, when it had been stationary in the pipes, and to this precaution I largely attribute the freedom of our Borough from lead poisoning due to the water supply.

Another factor which has no doubt materially contributed towards the prevention of lead poisoning from the water supply in our Borough is the supervision which has for many years been exercised over all plumbers working in the Borough to prevent them using any other than tin-washed or tin-lined lead piping for all purposes connected with the domestic water supply.

However, upon receiving the above letter I communicated with the Waterworks Department, with the result that I ascertained that :

(1.) So far as Stalybridge was concerned, they, like us, had no returns whatever of any case of lead poisoning.

(2.) and (3.) The water supplied to and from the Brushes Reservoir was not treated at all, but that the bye-wash from the Higher to the Lower Swineshaw Reservoir was treated with whiting (carbonate of lime) as a regular proceeding.

(4.) Tests have been made (*a*) by the lacmoid solution test, and (*b*) by upward filtration of the water through a glass tube containing specially prepared lead shot.

The case of lead poisoning due to the water supply which came to my knowledge at the close of the year was that of a young person who suffered from a craving for water, and would frequently obtain it at all hours of the night from the taps in the bathroom, a habit which without doubt gave the best possible chance of developing lead poisoning from the water supply.

I have had samples taken from both the cold and hot water taps in this bathroom after the water has been in the pipes the night long—for some 12 or 14 hours,—and tested, with the result that the water from the cold-water tap showed a faint trace of lead, while that from the hot-water tap showed a decided trace of lead.

This only confirms what had previously been insisted upon, namely, that people should avoid partaking of water which has been for any considerable period contained within any lead supply pipes, and I cannot too strongly advise the public strictly to observe this precaution.

Sewage Disposal.

The older portions of the Borough are now well sewered, and extensions are constantly being made into the more outlying portions of the town. The sewage is disposed of along with that of Dukinfield at Outfall Works, situated at Bradley Hurst, in the township of Dukinfield. The Sewage Farm has an area of $63\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the average dry weather flow of sewage coming to the works from the combined districts is $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per 24 hours. The method of treatment is by screening, chemical precipitation (alumino-ferric and ferrozone being used), sedimentation in large tanks (of which there are 12, in two sets of 6, of 80,000 gallons capacity each) worked upon the continuous flow principle, and then passing the tank effluent on to large sand filters, which unfortunately have almost ceased to act as such owing to the clayey nature of the soil forming the body of these filters, or on to one or other of 3 plots of land for land filtration, but these plots have become more or less sewage choked.

The sludge in the tanks passes into a sludge-well from which it is ejected into a sludge tower, ready to be conveyed to 2 large presses which convert it into a satisfactory sludge cake which has been found to be of no little value as a manure.

During the year, 10,671 tons of wet sludge were taken from the tanks and pressed into sludge cake of a weight of 2,172 tons. Of this sludge cake no less than 1,807 loads have been taken by farmers for use as manure. The road dirt or sand taken from the detritus pits amounted to 410 tons.

In consequence of the condition of the sand filters and the 3 plots for land filtration the effluent has not always been of a satisfactory character, and on June 20th, 1907, the Mersey and Irwell Rivers Board took proceedings, at the Dukinfield Police Court, against the Joint Sewerage Board, with the result that an order was made calling upon the Joint Sewerage Board to deposit, within the next six months, with the Local Government Board plans and specifications for the improvement of the works. Plans were prepared and deposited with the Local Government Board, and on December 19th, 1907, a further extension for three months was granted, pending inquiry and sanction by the Local Government Board.

The proposed scheme is one dealing with the relaying of the beds of the large sand filters as well as with an extension of the filtering area, along with a method of distributing the tank effluent upon these filters by some form of sprinkling apparatus, and it also provides for dealing with the storm water by additional tanks and filters, at a total estimated cost of about £31,000.

The inquiry *re* borrowing powers for the carrying out of this scheme was held at the Dukinfield Town Hall on March 10th 1908; and on March 19th, 1908, at the Dukinfield Police Court, a further extension for six months in which to improve the works was granted.

On August 11th, 1908, sanction was given by the Local Government Board to the scheme submitted by the Joint Sewerage Board, and on September 17th the Mersey and Irwell Joint Rivers Board consented to a further postponement for six months to enable the Joint Sewerage Board to proceed with their scheme.

The Joint Sewerage Board intend to proceed at once with the relaying of the 2½ acres of useless sand filters, excavating, draining and filling them with granite chippings, and distributing the sewage over them by means of fixed sprinklers attached to distributing pipes running transversely across the filters at suitable intervals.

The method of dealing with the storm water will later receive attention, and provision will be made on other portions of the land.

Before leaving the matter of Sewage Disposal I should like to refer to a report I made to the Sanitary Committee at the end of June upon the disposal of the sewage from the property situate in the higher portion of Mottram Road and in Matley, where we have a rising residential district, for which the provision for dealing with the sewage therefrom is both unsatisfactory and inadequate.

As a result of that report, representatives of the Stamford Estate, of the Tintwistle Rural District Council, and of our Sanitary Authority, have conferred together, and I trust that arrangements will eventually be made so that the sewage from this district, which must of necessity "come our way," may be conveyed by our sewers to be treated by the Joint Sewerage Board at their Outfall Works at Bradley Hurst.

In another outlying portion of our district, I am pleased to state, an agreement has been arrived at between the neighbouring Borough of Mossley and our own Borough for the reception and treatment of the sewage from this district at the Mossley Sewage Works.

Industries and Housing of the People.

The chief industry of the town is cotton spinning and manufacturing, though numerous other industries are successfully carried on, such as iron and brass works, calico printing and bleach works, woollen mills and other minor industries, but under conditions not specially injurious to health.

The people are on the whole well housed, though, as may be expected in an old town such as Stalybridge, there are still some slums.

There is, however, in my opinion urgent need for a greater number, as well as for more commodious, houses for the working classes. The erection of new cotton mills has not been accompanied by a like building of new houses for the operatives, many of whom are consequently derived from neighbouring boroughs.

As regards our slums, if we must deal with certain of them in a drastic manner, as some contend we ought to do, the Housing of the Working Classes Act should be adopted and put into practice.

Refuse Disposal.

The lesser portion of the town is now on the privy ashpit system, for rapid strides continue to be made in the conversion of privies into either waste water or town's water closets, with receptacles for house refuse, and these conversions are mostly taking place among the worst types of privy ashpits.

Since October 1st, 1907, the Sanitary Department has had entire control over the removal and disposal of all midden and house refuse in the Borough, which, with the exception of that from the Carrbrook and Hey Heads districts, is now conveyed to the town's destructor at the "Flatts."

The Refuse Destructor, erected by Heenan and Froude, of Manchester, is a five-cell furnace of the "Heenan" Patent Top Feed type, and is furnished with all the latest improvements.

The plant is shut down about every six weeks for a few days to allow of the cleaning of the combustion chamber, the flues, the superheater, etc.

There have been several complaints of the emission of obnoxious fumes from the chimney, which many regard as not of sufficient height, but, usually, the cause has been the restarting of the furnaces after being shut down, and it has only continued

until the temperature in the combustion chamber has attained a certain minimum. The Committee are contemplating the raising of the chimney, a step which would, in my opinion, not only assuage sentimental prejudice, but also at the same time carry to a wider and more distant area any obnoxious fumes or dust which were actually evolved.

Births, Deaths, and Disease Incidence in the Borough.

The year 1908 shews an improvement upon the year 1907 in point both of the births and of the deaths.

During the year, there were 670 Births registered in the Borough, giving a birth-rate of 23.18, as against 641 Births and a birth-rate of 22.26 in 1907; and 557 Deaths, giving a death-rate of 19.26, as against 626 Deaths and a death-rate of 21.74 in 1907.

The averages for the ten years 1898-1907, were 703 Births and a birth-rate of 24.73, and 585 Deaths and a death-rate of 20.56.

In the respective wards the birth and death-rates are as follows :—

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
Lancashire Ward.....	21.56	20.75
Stayley „	21.2	17.45
Dukinfield „	28.45	22.56
Millbrook „	19.45	14.1

The diseases which have been especially active in adding to the number of Deaths are :

Diarrhoea, which occasioned	27 deaths, against 5 in 1907.
Whooping Cough „	19 „ „ 14 „ „
Respiratory Diseases „	117 „ „ 140 „ „
Heart Diseases „	51 „ „ 62 „ „
Phthisis „	38 „ „ 39 „ „
Other Tubercular Diseases	32 „ „ 20 „ „
and Premature Birth	17 „ „ 10 „ „

Satisfactory as it is to find the death-rate decreasing, it is somewhat disappointing to find the birth-rate continuing so low.

A record of the birth-rates for past years shows at a glance how continuous has been the decrease.

Birth Rate		Birth Rate	
Year ended—1885.....	31·4 per 1000	Year ended—1897.....	28·6 per 1000
„ 1886.....	31·5 „ „	„ 1898.....	27·1 „ „
„ 1887.....	30·4 „ „	„ 1899.....	26·0 „ „
„ 1888.....	27·6 „ „	„ 1900.....	24·1 „ „
„ 1889.....	30·0 „ „	„ 1901.....	24·4 „ „
„ 1890.....	27·3 „ „	„ 1902.....	24·9 „ „
„ 1891.....	29·5 „ „	„ 1903.....	25·8 „ „
„ 1892.....	27·7 „ „	„ 1904.....	23·7 „ „
„ 1893.....	27·0 „ „	„ 1905.....	24·8 „ „
„ 1894.....	29·4 „ „	„ 1906.....	24·25 „ „
„ 1895.....	27·4 „ „	„ 1907.....	22·26 „ „
„ 1896.....	29·8 „ „	„ 1908.....	23·18 „ „

As I said in my previous Report, we might look upon this feature of the Borough's continuance with less anxiety could we but assure ourselves that this decrease was associated with a corresponding advance in physical development, but I doubt if anyone can aver that such is the case. The falling off is too frequently noticeable in those grades of society where the infants might be well provided for, and not in those where the struggle for existence is keen and constant and where the weaklings stand no chance and gradually succumb, adding largely to the toll of infant mortality. The number of miscarriages is a matter of regret to the medical profession, being far in excess of what it ought to be. These tell their tale not only upon the number of births, but also upon the vitality of succeeding conceptions.

The fact that 17 deaths were attributed to premature birth, and that no less than 34 infants succumbed within a month of birth, is, I think, striking testimony to these truths, which need to be forcibly impressed upon the public conscience.

Infantile Mortality.

The Deaths of Infants under one year of age were 147, as against an average of 150 for the previous ten years, but computed upon the number of births registered the infantile mortality was 219 against an average of 213 for the previous ten years.

For the respective wards the following are the rates of infantile mortality:—

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Lancashire Ward	238	174	236
Stayley „	202	235	176
Dukinfield „	244	224	244
Millbrook „	145	209	154

Summary of the Causes of Death of Infants under one year of age.

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Infectious Diseases { Measles	0	17	0
{ Diphtheria ; Croup ..	0	1	1
{ Whooping Cough ..	12	7	0
Diarrhœal Diseases	25	14	37
Wasting Diseases	46	43	44
Tuberculous Diseases	13	9	12
All other causes	51	49	50
Total	147	140	144

A glance at the above summary, especially if supplemented by a reference to Table V. at the end of this Report, where it will be seen that of the 51 deaths from all other causes no less than 21 were due to convulsions, 15 to bronchitis, and 7 to pneumonia, cannot fail to convince us of the great parts which improper feeding and exposure to cold have played in the causation of very many of these deaths.

Under the term "improper feeding" I desire to include the giving to the infant not only of articles of diet quite unsuited for the digestive organs of an infant, but also of articles of diet which in their right condition are perfectly fitting, but have become little less than poisonous to the infant owing, it may be, to climatic conditions, or possibly to contamination by flies or exposure amidst insanitary surroundings.

With a desire to deal in a practical manner with this serious matter of infantile mortality, the Sanitary Committee appointed Miss Ada Hanson, a fully qualified and experienced Lady Sanitary Inspector, to commence her duties at the beginning of February, and they also sought sanction for the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which was granted as and from March 1st, 1908.

Since the coming into force of this Act 521 live births and 49 still births have been notified, and very shortly after a birth has been notified Miss Hanson visits the home, gives advice *re* the feeding and management of the infant, notes any defects or insanitary conditions in or about the premises, and reports thereon. Visits are again paid to these homes when the infants attain the age of three, six, and nine months, and reports are again made, and additional visits are paid when it is thought advisable. During the period since March 1st to the end of the year she has paid 1,095 visits *re* births, and 300 occasional visits.

Besides visiting the newly-born infants the Lady Health Visitor, investigates all cases of deaths of infants under one year of age, and in this connection she has inquired into the deaths of 144 infants under one year of age. Of these she ascertained that 16 had never partaken of any food, 29 had been entirely breast-fed, and 99 had been artificially fed.

During the coming year, under the auspices of the local Sick Nursing Association, I understand that she is giving evening lectures to meetings of mothers in connection with the various places of worship.

We confidently expect to see much practical good result from her efforts, but it is too early as yet to observe any decided improvement in the infantile mortality.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has met with a very ready response, both from the general public and from the midwives, but I regret to say that the medical practitioners early showed an aversion to complying with its provisions. We have, however, suffered little from their non-compliance, owing to the kindness of Mr. Flint, the Registrar of Births and Deaths, in furnishing us with particulars of any births of which we had not received any notification.

Infectious Diseases.

In 1891 the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, were adopted, and during the year 1908 the cases notified and the deaths occurring among them were as follows:—

	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	107	3
Diphtheria	6	2
Membranous Croup	4	3
Typhoid Fever	14	5
Puerperal Fever	1	0
Erysipelas	11	0
Continued Fever.....	3	0
	<hr/> 146	<hr/> 13

Whenever infectious cases are notified, full inquiries are made by both the Sanitary Inspector and myself; all needful instructions are given and precautions taken to prevent any further spread of the disease; and any sanitary defects are noted and steps taken to remedy the same.

Whenever it is advisable, the Librarian is informed, so that the issue of books to the infected family may be temporarily stopped, and any books which have become contaminated are taken by the Sanitary Inspector and destroyed. Heads of schools are also similarly notified, so that children from infected homes may not be admitted.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases which have been notified during the year exceeds that of recent years. The increase is solely attributable to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the year. I give for comparison the returns of previous years.

1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
201	218	80	103	272	253	206	215	154
1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	
168	274	99	145	144	79	109	146	

Small-Pox.

The Borough has remained free from this disease throughout the year.

Measles.

This disease is not notifiable, and no cases during the year came to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 107 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. They were distributed as follows —

Wards :—	Lancashire.	Stayley.	Millbrook.	Dukinfield.
Number of Cases . .	39	27	18	23
Number of Premises	30	20	12	21

The disease was of a mild type, but three deaths resulted from it. It was probably owing to the mild type of the disease, and to the fact that a few of the cases were not recognised until desquamation had commenced, as much as to the impossibility in some instances to secure anything like isolation of the sufferer, that the disease continued to spread.

It will be seen from the number of cases, and the number of premises in which they occurred, that in several instances the disease recurred amongst members of affected households, and I am convinced that this recurrence was due to one or other of the following causes :—

(1.) Complete absence of isolation—the sufferer being actually nursed amongst other members of the household.

(2.) Incomplete isolation—members of the household passing in and out of the room where the sufferer was supposed to be isolated, or the attendant upon the sufferer intermingling with members of the household, with little or no precaution being taken; or, again, the sufferer during convalescence, and still in an infectious state, being allowed perfect freedom in the house.

(3.) Infection from some toy, book, or article of clothing which has escaped either destruction or efficient disinfection.

Moreover, the cases having mostly been of a very mild type, and some of them not even being recognised until desquamation had commenced, I am of opinion that many people have been somewhat careless of, or indifferent to, the disease, and that “contacts with cases” have intercommunicated more freely—at places of worship, Sunday schools, bazaars and sales of work, and places of entertainment—than they would have ventured to do had the disease been of greater severity.

It is always more difficult for a Sanitary Authority to check the spread of an Infectious Disease in a mild form than in a severe form, because the public mind is so much less attentive to the consequences of the disease.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Ten cases were notified and 5 deaths ensued, as against 10 cases and 4 deaths last year. The number of cases is not great, but the mortality remains heavy, though it will, I trust, diminish in future years with earlier application of more modern treatment.

Whooping Cough.

The deaths of 19 children were attributed to this insidious disease, as against 14 during the previous year.

Puerperal Fever.

Only one case was notified during the year, and it terminated favourably. Considering the large number of cases attended by the midwives in our Borough this is very satisfactory, and I do not hesitate to say that the midwives in Stalybridge strive to carry out their duties in a careful manner, and give little cause for complaint.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

These diseases, the prevalence and severity of which are so largely dependent upon the climatic conditions of the summer months, caused 30 deaths, as against 16 during the year 1907, when we had a cool wet summer.

Typhoid Fever.

Fourteen cases were notified during the year, and 5 deaths took place. The number of cases during the past few years cannot be considered large for an old town like Stalybridge, which has fostered the privy-ashpit for so long a time, and I think it exhibits a marked advance upon what prevailed up to recent years, when the work of dealing actively with these ashpits was commenced.

As time goes on and progress is made in rendering the town more sanitary, I trust we shall see less and less of this insidious disease, which, I have no hesitation in saying, is certainly not distributed by our water supply, which is of the purest, but is, I believe, most frequently conveyed by the air or by flies from foul privy ashpits which exist throughout the town, but which are gradually being replaced by water closets with receptacles for garbage and ashes which are frequently and regularly emptied.

The following are the numbers for recent years :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
No. of Cases..	36	99	48	44	71	20	26	17	16	11	9	14
„ Deaths.	3	20	12	14	12	7	4	6	4	1	3	5

Several of the cases during the year 1908 have been of a rather severe type, and as we have not a hospital for these cases they have had to be treated at home, often under the most disadvantageous conditions, but it is interesting to know that no second case has arisen amongst the inmates of the respective premises, and this is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the precautions taken by our Sanitary Authority in providing special pails with disinfectants for the reception of all discharges from the sufferer, in instructing

the inmates upon the necessity for strict personal cleanliness of the patient and themselves, as well as for cleanliness of the bed and body linen, in advising the destruction of all food left by the patient, and in the destruction of beds and mattresses which have become much soiled with discharges. The sanitary conveniences of the premises also receive prompt and thorough attention.

Closet Conversions and Additions.

It may be convenient to refer here to the sanitary improvements which have been carried out during the year under the supervision of Mr. White, the Borough Surveyor.

SITUATION OF PROPERTY.	NO. KIND OF WATER CLOSET.		
27-29, Warrington Street.....	2	Waste	Water Closets.
54-56, Mottram Road			
30-32, Mount Street	2	do.	do.
13-17, Back Cross Street.....	2	Town's	do.
30-36, Robinson Street	8	do.	do.
2-20, Ashton Place, Robinson Street..			
Spring Street	4	do.	do.
Mottram Road	2	do.	do.
Caroline Street (Workshop).....	1	do.	do.
17-19, Union Street	2	do.	do.
22-24, Kinder Street			
30-34, Vaudrey Street	5	do.	do.
3-8, Back Vaudrey Street.....			
Hassall's Yard, Grasscroft Street.....	7	do.	do.
Cross Leech Street (Warehouse).....	1	do.	do.
9-13, St. George Street.....	5	Waste	do.
13-16, Bond Street			
Grosvenor Street	3	Town's	do.
Hallas Street			
1, Knowl Street	1	do.	do.
8, Hough Hill Road	1	do.	do.
Kay's Yard, Vaudrey Street. .. .	4	Waste	do.
Norton's Yard, Grosvenor Street . . .	3	Town's	do.
Bolton's Yard, Cross Leech Street .. .	4	Waste	do.
Spring Street	5	do.	do.
1-9, Hartley Street	4	do.	do.
Grasscroft Street	1	do.	do.
Bennett's Yard, Astley Street	2	do.	do.
41-45, Cambridge Street	3	Waste	do.
Bohemia, Stamford Street	1	Town's	do.
Cheetham Hill Road	2	do.	do.

SITUATION OF PROPERTY.	NO.	KIND OF WATER CLOSET.		
Lawton's Yard, Walmsley Street.	2	Waste	do.	do.
Victoria Court, High Street.	6	Town's	do.	do.
Topside Mill, Grosvenor Street	18	do.	do.	do.
Butterworth's Yard, Caroline Street.	4	Waste	do.	do.
Liberal Club, Stamford Street	2	Town's	do.	do.
2-10, Hartley Street	2	do.	do.	do.
71, Hough Hill Road	1	do.	do.	do.
12-22, Union Street	3	do.	do.	do.
39-41 Bayley Street	2	do.	do.	do.
Moulder's Arms, Vaudrey Street	2	do.	do.	do.
High Street	3	do.	do.	do.
124, Stamford Street	1	do.	do.	do.
Masonic Hall, Stamford Street	3	do.	do.	do.
Copley Mill, Copley Street	1	do.	do.	do.
Co-operative Society, Stocks Lane	1	do.	do.	do.
9-11, Grafton Street	1	do.	do.	do.
Gladstone Club, Robinson Street.	1	do.	do.	do.
French Street, Stocks Lane.	18	Waste	do.	do.
50, Warrington Street	1	do.	do.	do.
Stock's Lane	2	Town's	do.	do.
40, Gledhall Street	1	Waste	do.	do.
Waterloo Road	2	Town's	do.	do.
213, Mottram Road	1	do.	do.	do.
Colour Works, Bridge Street	3	do.	do.	do.
Demesne Street	2	do.	do.	do.
Castle Street	1	do.	do.	do.
Ray Mills Co., Tame Street.	50	do.	do.	do.
1 Compton Street.	1	do.	do.	do.

	Town's Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Total
The Conversions comprise	103	28	131
The Additions comprise. .	69	22	91
Totals. .	172	50	222

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Unfortunately we are still without Isolation Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases other than Small Pox.

For Small Pox we are sufficiently provided, along with the neighbouring Authorities of Ashton-under-Lyne, Hurst, Limehurst and Audenshaw, at Hartshead.

The Hospital proper is a corrugated iron building, containing two wards with 10 beds in each ward, and with annexes for earth-closets and sinks, and kitchen and bath-room.

The old farm house adjoining the Hospital has been adapted into an administration block for the matron and nurses, and a cottage for a caretaker.

Some outbuildings of the farm have been transformed so as to furnish a laundry, a disinfecting chamber with a Thresh's disinfecter, a storeroom, a dispensary, and day-rooms and bedrooms for convalescents and nurses, with bathrooms and w.c.

A mortuary with two slabs is provided well away from the Hospital.

The Water Supply is derived from the surrounding land, and collected in two large tanks, from which it is conveyed by galvanised iron service pipes. The water has been analysed and declared quite fit for all domestic purposes.

The site at Hartshead belonging to the Joint Small Pox Hospital Board is an extensive site comprising several plots, and measuring in all some 40 acres, and only a small portion of it is occupied by the Small Pox Hospital with its administration block and outbuildings, and here, I maintain, is ample scope for the erection of other blocks, in which provision should be made for other Infectious Diseases, notably Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever.

It has frequently been a matter of regret and of anxiety to me, when such cases have occurred in dwellings where anything approaching isolation was altogether unattainable, or where it was impossible to check the popping in and out of inquisitive neighbours, that we were unable to have the patient removed to a hospital both for the benefit of the sufferer and for the protection of the public. However, I believe that this state of things will before long be remedied, for the hope which I entertained that the Authorities who are partners in the Small Pox Hospital Board would combine to form not only a District for Small Pox but also a District for other Infectious Diseases as well, has been realised, and application has been made to the Local Government Board "to empower the Joint Small Pox Hospital Board to provide, maintain and manage hospital accommodation for the reception of cases, and of infectious disease other than Small Pox." A Local Government Board Inquiry was held on November 26th, 1908, at the Ashton-under-Lyne Town Hall, and while writing this Report I learn that the

Local Government Board, before giving their sanction to extend the powers of the Small Pox Hospital Board so that it should become a Joint Hospital Board capable also of dealing with infectious diseases other than Small Pox, is anxious to be assured without delay that the buildings which the Joint Hospital Board contemplate erecting will be of a substantial character especially considering the exposed situation of the site, and that the premises will be suitably railed off. It is to be hoped that there will be no hesitation amongst the various authorities to acquiesce in these matters and to make such provision as will be both suitable and adequate for so extensive a district as is embraced in this scheme.

The Disinfection Station.

Although we are not yet suitably provided with isolation accommodation for such cases as it would be desirable to remove, nevertheless the Borough now possesses an up-to-date Disinfection Station.

This Station is situated at the Flatts, in proximity to the Destructor. It contains a receiving room, a bath room, a dressing-room, and a discharging room, through which "contacts" can be passed so that they are then free to mingle again with their fellowmen, while disinfection of clothing or bedding can be efficiently carried out by saturated steam under pressure in a "Nottingham" Steam Disinfector, fitted with vacuum and exhaust apparatus of the latest type.

It has been most valuable for the disinfection of bedding and other articles in cases of Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, as well as of Puerperal Fever and of Phthisis, thereby assisting most powerfully in the control and prevention of infectious disease.

Diseases of the Lungs.

The following are the numbers of deaths and the death-rates from Phthisis and from Respiratory Diseases during this year and the two previous years :—

	Number of Deaths.			Death Rate.		
	1908	1907	1906	1908	1907	1906
Phthisis.....	38	39	36	1.31	1.35	1.25
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.....	117	140	121	4.05	4.86	4.2

Notification (either compulsory or voluntary) of cases of Phthisis is not in force in our Borough, but I furnish the Sanitary Inspector with a weekly return of any deaths registered as due to Phthisis, so that he may visit and ask permission to disinfect any bedding or rooms used by the sufferer, and as a rule the friends are most willing to allow these precautions to be taken.

It is also the desire of the Sanitary Authority that disinfection of the premises occupied by consumptives should be periodically carried out, and that all premises which they have vacated should be thoroughly disinfected before being again occupied, and this will be done whenever a request is left at the Sanitary Offices.

Heart Diseases.

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart—51 during the year—though considerably less than during the year 1907, is still large, as will be seen from the following returns for previous years :—

1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
62	44	44	42	42	36	52	32

Attacks of Rheumatism, which is an exceedingly common disease in this locality, are no doubt responsible for the majority of the cases of Heart Disease.

Cancer.

The mortality from Cancer (including "Malignant Disease") continues heavy, 21 deaths having resulted from this disease during the year, the numbers for previous years being :—

1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
22	28	23	20	19	33	25

Examining the cases in our borough during the year I find the deaths distributed thus :—

	Wards—Millbrook.	Lancashire.	Dukinfield.	Stayley.
Population.	3,188	6,214	8,330	11,174
No. of deaths from Cancer }	0	6	8	7

Ages at death from Cancer. }	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75 years.
	1	2	1	4	5	3	1	3	1

Seat of disease }	Mouth.	Digestive Tract.	Liver.	Breast.	Uterus.	Other parts or Organs
	3	7	4	1	4	2

As regards sex, nine of the deaths were of males, and twelve were of females.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are only two common lodging houses in the Borough. They have been visited on several occasions, and attention has been drawn to any defective sanitary conditions which have been observed. The old straw mattresses, which had become more or less filthy and verminous, have been replaced by wire mattresses, and many structural defects have been remedied..

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

These Acts are administered by the Watch Committee, and I must refer you to the Chief Constable's Report for any particulars regarding the same.

Meat Inspection.

During the year the Meat Inspector, Mr. Edward Brown, has inspected the carcasses of 69 Pigs, which were slaughtered on unlicensed premises in various parts of the Borough. He found them all sound and in good condition.

A cow and a heifer slaughtered by butchers on licensed premises were reported to the Meat Inspector as "graped," and were inspected by him along with myself. The disease was more or less localised, so the affected parts were freely cut away and sent to the Destructor.

There have also been reported to the Meat Inspector, and after his inspection been sent to the Destructor—

1 bullock found dead in the cattle truck upon arrival,
1 sheep (60 lbs. weight) found dead upon arrival,
1 sheep found dead in a field,
45 lbs. of beef, 4 pieces (13 lbs.) of frozen pork, and 130 lbs. of tripe, all of which had gone bad.

It is pleasing to record that it was the butcher who in each instance called the attention of the Meat Inspector to the condition of the carcasses which were "graped," as well as to the meat which had gone bad, and if only they continue to work in harmony with the Sanitary Authority it will be better for the public and better for the butchers themselves, for while the one will derive the advantage of sound meat, the others will reap the benefit of growing confidence in them.

A farmer who was reported to the Committee as having slaughtered 3 sheep on his premises without having first obtained the consent of the Corporation, in accordance with the provisions of the Stalybridge Extension and Improvement Act, 1881, was summoned to appear before the Committee, and when he had explained and expressed his regret at his action the Committee decided to accept his explanation and to proceed no further in this instance.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The Factories in the Borough (including Workshop Factories) number 75. At one of the Factories the Sanitary conveniences have during the year been added to and put into a satisfactory condition.

As regards the Workshops, of which there are at present 153 on the register, several of these have received the attention of the Sanitary Inspector in such matters as want of ventilation, want of limewashing and general cleanliness, omission to affix Abstract, insufficient Sanitary accommodation, and other minor defects.

The majority of the Bakehouses are kept in a very satisfactory condition, and none of them are underground. They have been inspected twice during the year, and attention has been called to any defect or insanitary condition observed.

The following tabulated summary shows the work done during the year :—

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	60	1	..
Workshops, Workplaces	227	3	..
Total.....	287	4	..

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :				
Want of Cleanliness	7	4	..	..
Want of Ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors .....	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances .....	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient.....	5	1	..	..
{ Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	..	..
{ Not Separate for Sexes	..	..	..	..
Offences under Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse.....	..	..	..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses.....	..	..	..	..
Other Offences.....	..	..	..	..
Total.....	16	9	..	..

III. HOME WORK.

Lists received from Employers twice in the year	Lists.....	2
	Outworkers.....	2
Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils...		0
Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils		1
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises		1
Prosecutions		0
	Total.....	6

IV. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Dressmakers and Milliners	34
Boot and Shoemakers	19
Plumbers, etc.....	13
Bakehouses	29
Drysalterers, etc.	8
Tailors	7
Blacksmiths	8
Various others.....	35

Total Number of Workshops on the Register 153

V. OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	15
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector, as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector</div> <div>Reports (of Action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div> </div>
Other .....	..
Underground Bakehouses.....	..

Systematic Inspection.

Many parts of the Borough have been systematically inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, by the Lady Health Visitor (who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate), and by myself, with the result that several cases of overcrowding have been discovered and many nuisances have been revealed, and I have in consequence condemned several premises until such repairs, sanitary alterations, or removal of the inmates to other dwellings as might be necessary, have satisfied me of the fitness of the premises.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

I have little to report in connection with this matter, as nothing has been definitely settled beyond the adoption of a scheme arranging the schools of the Borough into three districts, each with an approximately equal number of scholars, and the appointment of a School Medical Officer to each of the districts.

The actual work of inspection will only commence with the beginning of the ensuing year, at the end of which I shall be in a better position, I hope, to report upon this important scheme.

It is pleasing to note that Miss Hanson, our Lady Health Visitor, who holds the Certificate of Inspector of Nuisances, gained in December the Certificate of Health Visitor and School Nurse of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and she will act as School Nurse under the School Medical Officers.

The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. J. Bradbury, submits the following Report upon the work done in his department.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

During the year much useful work has been done in this Department. The nuisances which have been discovered throughout the Borough, during the course of inspection of the various premises, have been dealt with and abated in accordance with the Public Health Acts and bye-laws; thus securing a better sanitary condition of the town.

As a general rule the nuisances have been remedied within a reasonable time after the preliminary notice or letter has been sent, but in 17 instances legal notices have been served for abatement of the nuisances.

In 2 cases only was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

The following table gives a summary of the general nuisances which have received my attention. By comparison with last year's report it will be found that this number is in advance by 120 :—

Defective and insanitary ashpits	132
Defective and untrapped drainage.. .. .	41
Blocked drains	34
Defective slopstone and waste pipes	29
Dilapidated and Insufficient Ashtubs	52
Closets blocked	14
Defective construction of W.C's	10
Accumulations of manure.. .. .	13
Insufficient closet accommodation	13
Defective paving of yards.. .. .	12
Insanitary premises	16
Dirty closets.. .. .	7
Other nuisances	47

Total 420

The legal notices were served upon the owners or agents of the following premises, viz. :—

Grafton St., and Huddersfield Road.....	Insufficient Closet Accommodation.
9-11, Grafton Street	do.
Reindeers Inn, Huddersfield Road	do.
1-9, Sycamore Street	do.
Kay's Yard, Vaudrey Street.....	do.
8, High Street	do.
Vaudrey Court, off Vaudrey Street.....	Insanitary Ashpit.
1-9, Hartley Street	do.
Hallas Street, off Grosvenor Street.....	do.
Bradbury's Yard, off Grasscroft Street	do.
8-16, Baker Street	do.
15-29, Demesne Street	do.
Norton's Yard, Grosvenor Street	do.
Kirk's Yard, Leech Street.....	do.
29-43, Stanley Street	do.
1-5, Bayley Street	do.
2-8, Hartley Street.....	Insanitary Ashpit and Drains.

The actual conversions from privy midden system to the water-carriage system during the year may be taken as follows: 103 town's water closets; 28 waste water closets. Five hopper closets, which had to be cleansed by hand-flushing, have been dispensed with, and new town's water closets have taken their place.

It will be well to point out here that the class of property as found in the neighbourhood of Hillgate, Spring Street, Vaudrey Court, Moulder's Yard, Ashton Place, Ashton Street, and Union Street has been considerably improved by the reconstruction of the drainage and the sanitary conveniences converted to the water carriage system.

Smoke Observations.

The observations taken of the smoke emitted from the chimneys of the mills and other factories within the Borough amount to 43. In 5 cases the limit of 10 minutes for dense smoke was exceeded. The letter and copy of the observation which were sent in each case brought about the desired improvement, thus preventing any necessity for legal proceedings. On the whole, it can be stated that the smoke nuisance is not so bad as in former years, several firms having applied to the boiler, appliances which tend to reduce the emission of black smoke.

The following table shows the firms where excessive smoke was emitted at the time of observation:—

AMOUNT OF SMOKE :—	Number of Minutes.		
	Dense	Moderate	None
Hugh Shaw, Millbrook	13	.. 42	.. 5
T. A. Harrison and Co. Ltd., Caroline Street	12	.. 44	.. 4
Bannerman Mills Co., River Meadow Mill	18	.. 38	.. 4
R. Platt, Ltd., Quarry Street	12	.. 42	.. 6
J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Copley Mills ..	15	.. 44	.. 1

Offensive Trades.

The premises where the trade of tripe boiling is carried on have been inspected several times, and found to be kept, as far as the conditions of the trade allow, in a fairly sanitary condition. The premises are well ventilated and well lighted; in fact, with two exceptions, well adapted for the trade. In two cases only has it been necessary to complain to the occupiers for the general state of the premises, which required the thorough lime-washing of the walls and cleansing of the floors.

One application was made for premises to be used for tripe boiling—Bates' Court, off Caroline Street,—but after paying a visit to the premises your Committee decided not to grant a licence.

Slaughter Houses.

There are now 19 slaughterhouses in the town, as against 21 last year. One was closed by order of the Committee, owing to its unsatisfactory position and close proximity to dwelling-houses. The other has ceased to be tenanted, and a letter has been sent to the owners stating that no licence to use and occupy the premises as a slaughterhouse, if applied for, will be considered in future.

Sanitary improvements have been carried out respecting the premises where several of the slaughterhouses are situated:—

Hassall's Yard, Grasscroft Street.—Seven new town's water closets, and new drainage and manure pit.

Yard, off Ashton Place.—Old slaughterhouse done away, and 3 new town's water closets erected on the site; and a building, which many years ago was used as a slaughterhouse, reconstructed and passed as satisfactory.

Yard, off Knowl Street.—Pail closet done away with and new town's water closet erected.

Other matters, such as whitewashing, defective drains and floors, and receptacles for offal and general cleanliness, have been taken in hand and remedied.

At the end of the year 1907 ten of the slaughterhouses were subject to annual licences, but it is pleasing to report that at the December committee meeting 18 applications were presented for renewal of licences, and 1 application for a new licence. Out of this number 16 licences were renewed for 12 months; one renewed for 3 months—the occupier ceasing to use slaughterhouse at the end of that time,—one for 3 months subject to alterations to sanitary conveniences, and one new licence was granted for 3 months subject to reconstruction of premises.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

There are 37 premises within the Borough on which 65 shippens are erected for the keeping of milch cows. At 28 of the farms there are dairies; the remainder are without such accommodation—the milk being poured into the milk vessels and retailed directly. Frequent inspections of these premises have been made, and where the shippens and dairies have required white-washing, the occupier has been requested to do so, and he has complied forthwith. Several defects to drains, insanitary closets, and accumulations of manure, on request, have also been attended to; but still there remain several farms which under present conditions are unfit for the accommodation of dairy cows and the storage of milk and other farm produce.

Several improvements, however, have been carried out by the owners of the following farmsteads:—

Saxon Farm.—Two years ago a new shippon was erected for 20 cows, and the premises were then left in a very incomplete state; but this year the farm has almost been transformed by the erection of a barn, a four-stalled stable, a new well lighted and ventilated dairy adjoining the farmhouse, and a new slop kitchen. The old privy has been converted into a waste water closet, and the drains have been reconstructed and discharge into a well-built cesspool in the field below the farmyard.

Flaxfield Farm.—A new 12-stalled shippon, efficiently lighted and ventilated, the floor well concreted and sloping to an opening in wall, and discharging on to a drain inlet outside. The drainage system reconstructed, and discharging the contents into a new

well-built cesspool in field. A new waste water closet has been built to replace a defective privy. The whole of the work has not been completed here, as the two shippens adjoining the house have not yet received any attention.

Green Farm.—Since this farmstead has been in the occupation of Mr. Denton, two years ago, several alterations have been done to the house and buildings. The only important alteration to report upon this year is the reconstruction of a stable into a 5-stalled shippen for cows.

Field Farm.—The occupier himself has rearranged the internal appointments of the shippens, giving better accommodation and more room to pass behind the cows. He has also attended to the ventilation of same.

The alterations proposed to be carried out at Tonge Green Farm and Heap's Farm have not had attention; they are in the same condition, with the exception of the water supply, as when the sub-committee visited last year. Cows are not now being kept in Kay's Yard, off Leech Street; but a shippen at St. John's Wood—long vacated—and a shippen at Winter Hill are again being used for keeping cattle.

Milkshops.—The milkshops within the Borough, which number 44, have been periodically inspected. There has been no cause for complaint. The milk is, generally, stored in the shops, and the milk vessels have been kept in a fair state of cleanliness. Many of the premises are practically unsuitable for the storage of milk, but the retailers endeavour to keep the milk as free from contamination as possible.

Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases which have been investigated and reported upon during the past year is 146. Of this number there were: Scarlet Fever 107, Typhoid Fever 14, Diphtheria 10, Erysipelas 11, Continued Fever 3, Puerperal Fever 1.

The defects in the sanitary arrangements found on any of the premises, and for the removal of which letters or notices were sent, are enumerated as follows: 9 defects to the slopstone pipes, including those connected direct to the drains; 10 defective drains; 3 defective closets; and 6 wet and insanitary privy middens.

In 20 cases some work or business was carried on on the premises, namely, 6 washing taken in, 4 general grocery, 1 millinery, 1 retailing fish, 1 tailoring, 1 taking photographs, 1 making ginger beer, 1 music teaching, 1 hairdressing, 1 public business, and 2 farming. Arrangements were made in every case, some giving up the work or business during the patient's illness, the others having the patient isolated and nursed by a member of the family. In the case of one farm, the children were removed to the Ashton-under-Lyne Fever Hospital, and in the other case the patient died in a few hours.

Disinfectants—Izal, chloride of lime, and carbolic disinfecting powder were freely supplied in each case, when applied for by members of the family.

The number of library books brought away and destroyed is 11.

Three beds were destroyed after the death of patients suffering from typhoid fever, and the same replaced.

Disinfection.

One hundred and twenty-one premises, representing 410 rooms, have been disinfected upon the recovery or death of a patient, and one Public School, and all were duly declared free from infection.

The number of articles removed from infected houses to the disinfecting station for steam disinfection are enumerated as follows: Number of flock beds, 4; blankets, 4; quilts, 4; pillows, 4; sheets, 2; underclothing, 6; bolsters, 1; total, 25.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

House Refuse Removal.

The following table shows the return of the number of ashbins, privy middens and drypits which have been emptied each month and the number of loads to the Destructor and Tips.

Month.	Ashbins.	Middens.	Drypits.	Loads.	Ofal Loads.
January ..	3476	317	141	615	14
February ..	3677	284	134	606	20
March ..	4534	414	152	788	20
April ..	3280	248	116	565	13
May ..	3642	273	134	619	14
June ..	4400	399	160	710	15
July ..	3470	242	114	538	12
August ..	3950	258	120	640	12
September ..	4740	500	117	721	14
October ..	3795	263	95	587	12
November ..	3716	308	83	582	12
December ..	4536	419	116	762	15
Total..	47216	3925	1482	7733	173

These totals compared with last year's totals show a considerable increase in the number of ashbins and drypits, and a decrease in the number of middens emptied as follows:—

1907.			1908.		
Ashbins.	Middens.	Drypits.	Ashbins.	Middens.	Drypits.
40293	4007	1105	47216	3925	1482

The table below shows the number of privy middens, dry ashpits and ashbins in each Ward, which are emptied by this Department, followed by a table which shows the number of houses and the number and various types of Closets within the Borough.

Ward.	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits.	Ashbins.	Total.
Lancashire Ward....	158	67	537	762
Stayley Ward	451	145	537	1133
Millbrook Ward	101	28	84	213
Dukinfield Ward....	257	66	218	541
	967	306	1376	2649

Ward.	Houses.	T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Privies.	Pails.
Lancashire Ward....	1407	369	460	302	39
Stayley Ward	2455	443	631	978	44
Millbrook Ward	922	115	103	245	9
Dukinfield Ward	1908	311	201	610	27
	6692	1238	1395	2135	119

Disposal of Refuse.

The only tip now used for disposing of ashpit refuse is the one situated at Heyheads which receives the refuse from Carrbrook and Heyheads District.

For some months the "Brushes" tip, which is still in the occupation of the Department, has been used only for the disposal of clinker refuse collected from schools, churches and premises heated by the hot water system.

The number of loads deposited each month at the Destructor works and tips are shown in the following table:—

Month.	Destructor.			Tips.	
	Day	Night		Day	Night
January	255	311	..	17	32
February	228	269	..	34	75
March	313	409	..	24	42
April	244	276	..	12	33
May	254	295	..	18	52
June	295	356	..	14	45
July	221	263	..	10	44
August	272	321	..	17	30
September.....	265	359	..	32	65
October	273	274	..	12	28
November	221	330	..	14	17
December	301	389	..	27	45
	3142	3852		231	508

A table showing the weight of the refuse disposed of each month at the destructor works:—

Month.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January	735	10	1
February	602	5	1
March	739	7	3
April	669	8	1
May	697	12	3
June	653	4	3
July	667	7	1
August	730	17	1
September	622	11	2
October	595	11	3
November	637	14	1
December	668	7	0
	8019	18	0

The average weight of day and night refuse disposed of per month works out at 668 tons, 6 cwts, 2 qrs. Other materials taken to the Destructor by our carts, to be destroyed, are 14 flock beds, 237 mattresses and a large number of dogs.

29 tons, 1 cwt, 3 qrs. of fish and butchers' offal taken by the dealers, and 1 lamb, 1 pig and 1 bullock have been destroyed during the year.

Contagious Diseases (Animals).

Several Orders with respect to Swine Fever, Sheep Scab and Glanders or Farcy have been issued by the Board of Agriculture and have been in force during the year. The Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Order has necessitated 212 licenses being granted. The Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order has necessitated 55 declaration forms and licenses respecting store pigs and 239 declaration forms and licenses respecting pigs (to be marked) for slaughter being issued.

As will be seen from these totals the Orders have required some considerable additional office work as well as the necessary supervision of removal.

Report upon Canal Boats.

In presenting the Annual Report upon Canal Boats which have been found, at different times, within your district, I beg to state that number duly inspected is 19, and, that the condition of the boats and their occupants were satisfactory.

There has been one infringement only, that of the absence of a water vessel on board the boat. On three boats there were the captain, his wife, and child, and the remaining 16 boats were occupied by two men each.

All the occupants appeared to be in good health and free from infectious disease.

I am,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) W. J. BRADBURY.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Causes of Death.

Small Pox	0
Measles	0
Scarlet Fever	3
Whooping Cough	19
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	5
Enteric Fever	5
Epidemic Influenza	0
Cholera	0
Plague	0
Diarrhœa	27
Enteritis	3
Puerperal Fever	0
Erysipelas	0
Other Septic Diseases	0
Phthisis	38
Other Tubercular Diseases	32
Cancer, Malignant Disease	21
Bronchitis	81
Pneumonia	31
Pleurisy	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	2
Premature Birth	17
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1
Heart Diseases	51
Accidents	8
Suicides	4
All other causes	200
	<hr/>
	557

Ages at which Death occurred.

Under 1 year of age	147
Between 1 and 5 years of age	44
" 5 and 15	20
" 15 and 25	20
" 25 and 65	204
" 65 and upwards	122
	<hr/>
	557

Deaths.

Male	292
Female	265
	<hr/>
	557

Births.

Male	326
Female.. .. .	344
	<hr/>
	670

Estimated Population, 28,906.

Annual Death Rate for every thousand persons living for the year	1908 ..	19·26
"	1907 ..	21·74
"	1906 ..	19·3
"	1905 ..	17·0
Corresponding time for	1904 ..	18·6
"	1903 ..	17·8
"	1902 ..	20·4
"	1901 ..	21·3
"	1900 ..	22·4
"	1899 ..	22·3
"	1898 ..	24·8

Deaths in Different Wards.

Lancashire Ward	108
Stayley Ward	183
Dukinfield Ward.. .. .	153
Millbrook Ward	39
Public Institutions	74
	<hr/>
Total	557

The following table will show the number of deaths in each year from the seven chief zymotic diseases, as well as the various Death-rates for the past ten years, and also the deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered:—

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Smallpox	0	5	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Measles	32	14	0	32	1	48	9	2	73	0
Scarlet fever	3	1	4	7	4	3	2	1	1	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	5	0	1	18	7	6	6	6	4	5
Whooping Cough	1	41	1	3	19	8	11	0	14	19
Fevers of con- tinued character { Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Enteric	12	14	12	7	4	6	4	1	3	5
{ Doubtful	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea and dysentery	23	23	36	6	14	36	21	44	16	27
Deaths from the 7 chief zymotic diseases	76	98	54	74	50	111	53	54	111	59
Deaths from other causes	562	547	539	496	454	418	436	502	515	498
Totals for each year due to the Borough	638	645	593	570	504	529	489	556	626	557
Death-rate from the 7 zymotic diseases per 1000	2.6	3.4	1.9	2.6	1.7	3.9	1.85	1.87	3.85	2.04
Death-rate from all other causes per 1000	19.7	19.0	19.4	17.8	16.1	14.7	15.15	17.43	17.89	17.22
General death-rate per 1000	22.3	22.4	21.3	20.4	17.8	18.6	17.0	19.3	21.74	19.26
Deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered	240	253	221	176	190	210	177	206	218	219

Daily Meteorological Observations taken at 9 o'clock a.m. at Stamford Park by Samuel Turner
Park Superintendent.

[illegible]

TABLE I.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

YEAR	Populati'n estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS
		Number	Rate*	Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births registe'd	Number	Rate*	
1898	28429	771	27.1	185	239	707	24.8	70
1899	28575	743	26.0	179	240	638	22.3	41
1900	28680	694	24.1	176	253	645	22.4	66
1901	27754	678	24.4	150	221	593	21.3	66
1902	27938	696	24.9	123	176	570	20.4	58
1903	28222	730	25.8	139	190	504	17.8	58
1904	28415	675	23.7	142	210	529	18.6	47
1905	28636	712	24.86	126	177	489	17.0	50
1906	28778	693	24.25	144	206	556	19.3	56
1908	28793	641	22.26	140	218	626	21.74	70
Averag's for years 1898-1907	28422	703	24.73	150	213	585	20.56	58
1908	28906	670	23.18	147	219	557	19.26	†74

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census
of 1901.

Total population at all ages 27,674

Number of inhabited houses 6,288

Average number of persons per house 4.4

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by

water 3,137

† Deaths in this column are all apportioned to the Districts in which
they lived before removal.

TABLE II.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	BOROUGH				LANCASHIRE WARD				STAYLEY WARD.				DURKINFIELD WARD				MILLBROOK WARD			
	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year
Year																				
1898....	28429	771	707	185	6286	179	147	37	10642	268	237	59	8338	257	206	78	3181	67	47	8
1899....	28575	743	638	179	6331	205	142	38	10690	271	223	67	8358	212	192	63	3196	55	40	10
1900....	28680	694	645	176	6345	146	132	40	10740	260	204	55	8390	232	200	67	3209	56	43	12
1901....	27754	678	593	150	5994	124	131	26	10805	236	225	50	7935	233	197	65	3020	85	40	8
1902....	27938	696	570	123	6016	139	117	23	10833	261	183	49	7984	222	173	44	3055	74	39	7
1903....	28222	730	504	139	6069	140	111	28	10954	262	207	53	8100	251	151	47	3099	77	35	9
1904....	28415	675	529	142	6125	157	101	33	10990	235	199	55	8167	213	146	43	3133	70	36	7
1905....	28636	712	489	126	6180	157	102	21	11069	247	168	45	8232	239	174	46	3155	67	45	10
1906....	28778	698	556	144	6202	152	130	36	11144	285	209	50	8260	196	168	48	3172	66	49	10
1907....	28793	641	626	140	6209	149	142	26	11132	221	233	52	8281	228	207	51	3171	43	44	9
Average's of Years 1898 to 1907	28422	703	585	150	6175	154	125	30	10899	254	208	53	8204	228	181	55	3139	66	41	9
1908....	28906	670	557	147	6214	134	129	32	11174	237	195	48	8330	237	188	58	3188	62	45	9

TABLE III.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.				
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up-wards	Lancashire Ward	Stayley Ward	Dukinfield Ward	Millbrook Ward	Lancashire Ward	Stayley Ward	Dukinfield Ward	Millbrook Ward.
Small-Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria (includ. Membranous Croup)	10	0	4	6	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	1	8	2	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.....	107	1	19	80	6	1	0	39	27	23	18	2	0	6	0
Enteric Fever	14	0	0	2	0	11	1	6	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever ..	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..	146	1	24	90	7	21	3	55	33	34	24	2	0	0	0

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—JOINT BOARD'S SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

TABLE IV.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Cause of Death	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages							Deaths in Localities (at all Ages)				Deaths in Public Institutions
	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages							Deaths in Localities (at all Ages)				
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Lancashire Ward	Stayney Ward	Dakinfield Ward	Millbrook Ward	
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	19	12	7	0	0	0	0	7	6	5	1	0
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Enteric Fever.....	5	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	0	1	0
Epidemic Influenza	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0
Diarrhœa	27	25	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	17	2	0
Enteritis	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis	38	0	1	2	11	24	0	7	12	15	4	5
Other tubercular diseases.....	32	13	6	3	0	10	0	6	10	14	2	3
Cancer, malignant disease	21	0	0	0	0	17	4	6	7	8	0	7
Bronchitis	81	15	2	1	0	25	38	17	24	32	8	10
Pneumonia	31	7	4	0	1	15	4	6	17	6	2	4
Pleurisy	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Other diseases--Respiratoryorgans	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Veneral Diseases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	6	0	1
Diseases & accidents of parturition	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Heart Disease	51	1	0	1	1	32	16	10	23	11	7	13
Accidents	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Suicides	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
All other causes	200	55	16	4	5	63	57	48	77	62	13	26
All causes.....	557	147	44	20	20	204	122	129	195	188	45	74*

* These deaths have been assigned to their respective localities

TABLE V.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	ALL CAUSES.																Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	
Certified	23	4	3	4	34	23	12	18	13	6	8	6	4	10	6	7	147
Uncertified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria—Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	12
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	21
Diarrhoea, all forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Premature Birth	10	2	0	0	12	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital Defects	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Want of Breast-Milk, Starvation	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	0	0	0	1	1	6	3	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	22
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Tuberculous Peritonitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Convulsions	4	1	1	2	8	4	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	21
Bronchitis	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	2	15
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	7
Suffocation (overlying)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Causes	3	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
	23	4	3	4	34	23	12	18	13	6	8	6	4	10	6	7	147

